

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1796.

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 10.

THE little French squadron still preserves its position at the entry of the Dardanelles. It appears that their only object is to cruise for prizes in the Archipelago. They have already commenced by capturing a Russian and an English vessel. The two English frigates which had so long blockaded the French one, in the port of Smyrna, made off at the approach of this squadron, seeing the impossibility of contending with such a superior force.

Judging by appearance, one would be influenced to believe, that the flames of war were on the eve of bursting forth. In the arsenal, and all the dock-yards of the Empire, the works and preparations are daily increasing. Couriers have been dispatched to all the governors of the provinces on the sea-coasts ordering them to assemble the greatest number of seamen they can collect, who are to be sent here by the beginning of April, and distributed on board the Ottoman Fleet. The French republicans who reside here, continue to speak with confidence of an approaching rupture between the Porte and Russia.

But notwithstanding their assurances, and all these vast preparations, the greatest number of our politicians are of opinion that we shall have no war, and that all these appearances on our part, are only measures of precaution.

The plague continues to rage with considerable violence. It lately penetrated the hotel of the Imperial internuncio and carried off some of his domestics, which caused great consternation in the family. The other ministers are equally alarmed, and endeavour to avoid this disorder by residing constantly in the country.

HEAD QUARTERS, at COBLENTZ, Dec. 19.

Yesterday general Jourdan beat the enemy completely, took three pieces of cannon and six hundred prisoners, among whom are many officers.

FRANCFORT, December 14.

The news we announced yesterday is fully confirmed by our letters from Alzey, dated yesterday. The French army of the Sambre and Meuse, commanded by Jourdan, is making forced marches by Bacharach and Simmern, as well as on the side of Trarbach, to retreat finally behind the Moselle.

Dec. 22. The day before yesterday field-marshal Clairfayt visited the environs of Coblenz. The prince of Wurtemberg and general Boroa have made every preparation for an attack on the French near that place. The Imperial troops are not only at Trier, but their advanced guards are already posted on the other side of the Moselle. General Clairfayt is marching towards the Moselle; his right wing is advanced within six miles of Coblenz, but the French do not seem to prepare for their departure, although cut off by the Austrians.

On the 16th, at 10 o'clock in the morning, the Austrians took Coblenz by storm, after having been repulsed by the French four times; the loss on both sides must have been considerable. At Trier the Austrians took several magazines.

The Austrians received great reinforcements at Trarbach.

The heavy artillery of general Jourdan is gone to Luxemburg.

MANHEIM, December 23.

A letter from Deux-Ponts, dated the 19th, acquaints us, that the French were making dispositions to quit the town and its environs. It is thought that this movement is occasioned by the arrival of some Austrians near Treves, and that the division of general St. Cyr is going to throw itself into Saar Louis.

WESSEL, December 9.

We hear from Limburg on the Lahn, that all the country people as far as the Seig and beyond it, have taken up arms, having been organized after a plan formed at head quarters. They are intended to guard the banks of the Rhine, the woods, the cross roads, and the defiles, in order to secure the flanks and the rear of the Imperial army. They are commanded by Austrian officers.

MAYENCE, December 14.

Yesterday 600 French prisoners arrived here, taken in the battle of Mufenheim. We have just received a letter from Alzey, which states, that general Jourdan had retired with his whole army to Trarbach and Treves, and that the Austrians had entered Kreutzbach.

Dec. 20. According to official accounts, we learn, that on the 17th instant, at the break of day, the Imperialists and the troops of our elector passed the Rhine near Loreh, and attacking the French, drove them as

far as Bacharach. They continued their attack with the greatest bravery in the afternoon, and took possession of Rhindiebach.

COLOGNE, December 18.

General Jourdan is preparing to cross the Moselle with his whole army. It appears the prince of Wurtemberg has a plan against Düsseldorf—it is now almost abandoned by the French.

Venloo is to be put in a state of defence sufficient to stand a siege.

MILAN, December 7.

The French have not followed up the important advantages they gained at the end of last month over the allies; it is not true that they have advanced to Dego. The Imperial army after abandoning the river of Genoa, rendezvoused in the environs of Acqui, where their head quarters are; those of the Piedmontese under general Colli, are at Ceva. The most recent official advices are as follows:

Head quarters, Acqui, Dec. 4.

"After the last attack upon general Colli, at Spinarda, this general being obliged to retreat to Ceva, in order to cover Mondovi, the right wing of the Austrians remained uncovered; in consequence it was resolved to withdraw this corps to Spigno, leaving the light troops to guard the advanced posts; in order to establish a communication between the intrenched camp of Ceva and the corps of general Colli, general Wallis posted two battalions of Reiski, at Montefilio and Monharcaro. The enemy have made no movement as yet; and we observed only a few patrols which are advanced to Montenorte and Cairo."

GENOA, December 8.

The head quarters of the French army are at Final. It appears they are not disposed to undertake any further expeditions at present, for want of beasts of burden. They conduct themselves here more like enemies than friends. They pillage, they make requisitions, they arrest and maltreat our citizens. A party of them are just returned from a visit to the marquis of Spinola's estates, where they have carried off every thing portable, and afterwards totally destroyed all the buildings.

Dec. 22. The Austrians have lost every advantage their success had gained them in the beginning of the campaign in our neighbourhood. All the places they had conquered are retaken by the French, who are in possession of St. Jacques, Vado, Finis, and Savona. Three of their generals arrived yesterday in the last town.

Before the Austrians left Vado they put all their stores on board some Imperial privateers lying there, in order to save them from the French, but a very heavy gale sprung up and dispersed them entirely: three are totally lost, one near St. Pierre d'Arena, and two others near Voltri. They perished in sight of our port, without our being able to save them.

ITALY, January 25.

A civil war in the island of Sardinia seems to be near at hand. Great disturbances have broke out in the town of Sassari. The town has declared that it will no longer depend on the government of Cagliari; they refuse paying the taxes. A great number of the malcontents have plundered several places in the neighbourhood of Sassari; among others the village Tiesi, belonging to the duc de Astenaca, whose palace at Sassari has also been spoiled, and the plate and other valuables therein contained been conveyed away. The duke has also had notice given him to appear before the tribunal of Cagliari, to give an account of the harsh treatment he used towards his subjects. The house of the archbishop, and those of the richest inhabitants of Sassari, have likewise been plundered. The malcontents attempting to plunder again some days after, the patriotic inhabitants in the latter city united, on which occasion an affray took place, in which numbers fell on both sides. All the parties are in favour of the royal authority; the point of discord, however, is to settle by whom the laws of the country are to be administered.

The French fleet is said to have sailed from Toulon; and that the English is on the point of going to Leghorn, in order to be provisioned.

From Madrid it appears that the English ambassador has made some representations by order of his court, respecting the naval preparations in the Spanish ports, which require a prompt and explicit answer; the result of this measure has not transpired.

LONDON, February 17.

A French gentleman, the son of an emigrant nobleman, arrived in this country on Thursday last night. He was previously furnished with the passport of the duke of Portland, and was unquestionably charged with a mission to our government from the directory of France. He had several conferences with ministers,

and was informed that he should receive his final answer on Tuesday morning. However, on Monday evening, after the debate in the house of commons, he received an answer, and at 12 o'clock the same night he set off on his return to France.

We do not mean to attach more interest to this fact than it merits. We know nothing of the sort of message with which Mr. G. was charged, nor of the answer, and probably it may have no reference whatever to negotiation; but the fact we are sure of, and it certainly appears probable that he was detained until after the debate in the house of commons, which, being unexpectedly short, allowed of his departure on Monday night instead of Tuesday. It corresponds too with the words of Mr. Pitt, who said, that matters were *in train* not only with our allies, but with the French, for founding their disposition as to peace.

But though it may be true that ministers have at length thought fit to agree to negotiate, it does not follow that they are sufficiently impressed with a just sense of the condition of the country, to offer terms that are likely to be accepted by the French; and if we may draw any conclusion from the half explained premises of Mr. Pitt, in his speech on Mr. Grey's motion, we should say, that peace is still most unhappily remote.

STATE PAPER.

The following is the answer which the Palatine ambassador count de Tattenbach, received on the 27th ult. to his complaint made to the emperor against the disarming of the troops of the Palatinate.

The emperor cannot decide in this cause, as the disarming of the troops was only in consequence of the scandalous surrender of Mannheim, and the inimical behaviour of the garrison of that place to the troops of his majesty, on whose arrival they had drawn up the bridge, denied them the passage through the town, &c.

The termination of the inquiry into this cause must be waited for, and it depends entirely upon the elector to accelerate obtaining the satisfaction he demands, by a speedy termination of the trial of those persons who caused the capitulation and surrender of the place. Concerning the demands made by count Wurms, which are also a part of the complaint, his majesty desires the elector to consider that an army, forced by circumstances to march to a country where they never thought their presence would be required, could not carry their magazines with them, and that, therefore, they had no reason to complain of contributions which were of the utmost necessity, without which the army must have perished, and which were but a small compensation compared with what would have been lost if the country had fallen into the hands of a desolating enemy; his majesty had however given orders that every thing which either had been, or should in future be delivered to the Imperial army, should be paid for, and an agreement about the price made with the government of the Palatinate. Concerning the contribution which count Wurms demanded of the city of Mannheim, his Imperial majesty must confess, that he had given no orders to that purpose; but as it is customary to give some marks of gratitude to troops who retake a fortress, especially when this is accompanied with great loss and danger, his majesty thinks the inhabitants of Mannheim should willingly, impelled by gratitude to their deliverers, have given the 100,000 florins, which were raised to be distributed amongst them. The payment of the sum of 200,000 florins more, which was made afterwards, should not be immediately insisted upon. His majesty had given orders to field-marshal Wurms not to interfere in the civil government, though his majesty had a right to keep the place until a peace should be concluded, and to treat it in the same manner as any other conquered place. It would, however, be expected that his electoral highness would appoint such persons for the management of public affairs, as were not suspected of acting contrary to the intentions of his Imperial majesty for the public welfare.

BASSETTERE, February 19.

Accounts from windward mention that Victor Hughes has been indefatigable in fortifying the island of Guadaloupe, and that he reckons on being able to arm 25,000 men; we also learn, that 60 sail more of the West India fleet have arrived at Barbadoes.

QUEBEC, March 3.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Monday, Feb. 7.

The bill for permitting the importation into this province of beef and pork, fresh and salted, and hogs lard, for a limited time from the United States of America, was read for the first time.

Tuesday Feb. 8.

The said bill was read a second time.

Monday Feb. 29.

Leave was given to bring in a bill to permit the importation into this province of beef and pork, fresh or salted, and hogs lard, from the United States, for a limited time.

BOSTON, March 24.

Latist from France.

Yesterday arrived here the ship President, captain Cunningham, in 29 days from Havre. She first sailed in January last, put back in a gale, and failed a second time, the 23d February. We have received French papers from an obliging correspondent in Havre; translations from them will be given hereafter. We have only time and room to mention, that after the surrender of Manheim, the Austrians, commanded by Clairfayt, who had previously crossed the Rhine, were obliged to recross, having been severely pressed upon by Jourdan and Pichegru. The cessation of hostilities was requested by Clairfayt to be for three months—but the French general would not accede to it. The first requisition had marched, composed principally of young men. A fleet is making up at Cadiz, to consist of 17 sail of French, and 15 Spanish ships of the line, to carry into effect the Spanish treaty in St. Domingo. The emperor has solicited the court of Denmark to mediate a peace between the empire and the republic, in consequence of a resolution of the diet.

A letter of the 10th of Feb. from Havre, informs, that English commissioners had arrived in France, for the purpose of negotiating peace—that terms were offered by the French, which were thought by them to be very honourable to both bodies; but that the English commissioners imagined them too humiliating to submit to, and immediately took their departure for England.

By the latest accounts from France, we congratulate the republican citizens of the United States, that the period has arrived, when the haughty power of Britain is obliged to accede to the republic of France. When we reflect on the high domineering language of the ministry, to restore the monarchy of France, and the present disposition of those despots to negotiate with this formidable republic, it must afford the highest satisfaction to the citizens of the United States to find them at length brought to the humiliating situation to propose terms of peace.

Republicanism is triumphant in France, whilst the monarchy of England is obliged to stoop to the superiority of Sans-Culotte bravery and magnanimity!

It ought to be recollected, that Britain originated the war, to prevent the establishment of a limited monarchy in France, but after expending millions of money, and oceans of blood, the ministry are now obliged to negotiate with this republic, although in the first instance they would not tolerate a limited monarchy. Ca Ira.

NEW-YORK, March 29.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Yesterday the brig Eliza, captain Sweeney Wilson, arrived from the Downs, in 34 days; by her we have had an intimation of the proceedings of the council of ancients, and of the council of five hundred, down to the 15th ult. from which we state briefly, that on that day the executive directory communicated to both bodies, that they had some days since given instructions to the generals Pichegru and Jourdan, to notify the Austrian commanders, that the armistice was to terminate on the 25th inst. That a body of 40,000 cavalry of the remains of the first requisition were already advanced into Champagne.

The Baltic fleet, consisting of upwards of 100 sail of merchantmen, had been mostly captured by the Dutch fleet, and the day before the Eliza sailed from the Downs, three seventy-fours were dispatched to the North seas, in order to cover the retreat of the scattered remains.

The Courier from which the above is taken, mentions, that it is rather singular, that although they have received the L'Eclair, down to the 16th, yet the paper of the 10th, which was supposed to be forged for the purpose of forwarding the purpose of the speculators, in the stock in exchange, was missing.

By the Eliza we received a regular file of the Morning Post, but they were not of so late dates as our intelligence by the Betsey from Liverpool. She sailed from the Downs on the 23d February.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1.

Yesterday in the house of representatives of the United States, Mr. Blount moved that the message from the president, received on Wednesday, be referred to a committee of the whole. After a considerable debate the yeas and nays were taken, and are as follow:

Y E A S.

Messrs. Bailey, Baird, Baldwin, Benton, Blount, Bryan, Burgess, Cabell, Christie, Claibourne, Crompton, Coles, Crabb, Dearborne, Earl, Findley, Franklin, Gallatin, Gillespie, Giles, Greenup, Gregg, Grove, Havens, Hampton, Hancock, Harrison, Hathorn, Heath, Holland, Jackson, Kitchell, Locke, Macon, Mclay, Madison, Milledge, Moore, Muhlenberg, New, Nicholas, Orr, Page, Parker, Patten, Preston, Rutherford, Israel Smith, Samuel Smith, Sprigg, Swanwick, Tamm, Van Courtlandt, Varnum, Venable, 55.

N A Y S.

Messrs. Bourne, Bradbury, Buck, Colt, Cooper, Dent, D. Foster, A. Foster, Gilbert, Gilman, Green, Goodhue, Goodrich, Griswold, Harper, Hartley, Hillhouse, Hindman, Kitters, S. Lyman, Maltbone, Murray, Read, Sedgwick, Sitgreaves, Jeremiah Smith, Isaac Smith, N. Smith, W. Smith, Swift, Thatcher, Thomas, Thompson, Tracey, Van Allen, Wadsworth, Williams, 39.

CHARLESTON, March 19.

Thomas Bowen informs us, that eight days before he left Grand-Terre, he saw an English ship of 400 tons, loaded with arms, accs, wms, ammunition, and

other military stores, brought in by one of Victor Hughes's cruizers. That they had accounts of three or four more being carried into St. Lucia. The ship had about 40 days' passage from England.

They had not heard in Guadeloupe of the arrival of any English troops, at any of their islands, but from the capture of these vessels, it was supposed that a part of them had arrived.

The strength of Guadeloupe is infinitely greater than any that can be sent against it. Victor Hughes had established the principle, and reduced to practice, that every man capable of bearing arms, should be a disciplined soldier; consequently they were under no apprehensions from an attack.

By a gentleman arrived in the Cato from Jamaica we are informed, that the impressing of American seamen now surpasses every former account of similar outrages: As an instance; he reports, that in Kingston, the ship Lydia, captain Blunt, of and from Portsmouth, (N. H.) bound to Jamaica, was boarded by the English 44 Regulus, capt. Oakes, who robbed him of six natives of New-Hampshire, leaving his ship in a distressed situation. That prior to their being impressed, they were first examined by the frigate's surgeon, in order to insure sound men. Upon captain Blunt's asking for more men, and requesting to know what he should do with the ship without, he was answered by the officers, to take her to Hell.

Our informant likewise asserts, from his own knowledge, that three or four of the men taken were Americans, born and brought up in the same neighbourhood in New-Hampshire with himself. This kind of plunder is practised more or less upon all vessels, and outward bound.

BALTIMORE, April 1.

Wednesday arrived the ship George and Patty Washington, captain Parker, from Liverpool, from whence he sailed on the 31st of January, with the ship Beckey, capt. Bryden, and the ship James, capt. Peachy.

On the 5th of February, at 10 P. M. he saw a ship under three jury masts, which appeared to be a 74; it blowing hard, he could not speak her.

On the 25th of February, in lat. 24, 44, N. long. 29, W. spoke the brig Benjamin and Nancy, of Haverhill, captain Farley, from St. Ubes, bound to Newbury-Port, 14 days out, all well. Captain Farley informed him, that one half of Cadiz was sunk by an earthquake, and several other towns had shared the same fate. Capt. Farley felt the shock lying in St. Ubes. He likewise informed captain Parker that the king of Spain had fled into Portugal, but what for he could not tell; he expected it was owing to an insurrection.

March 7, at 2 P. M. spoke the ship Francis and Mary, capt. Read, of Kennebeck, 30 days from St. Ubes, in lat. 24, 11, N. long. 41, 14, W. bound to Norfolk; the captain informed him that the king of Spain was in Portugal, but could not inform what for—he also said that Cadiz was partly sunk by an earthquake, and several other towns received much damage from the shock.

March 15, in long. 42, 0, W. lat. 23, 28, N. fell in with the French privateer ship Mereuter, of 18 guns, and after examining his papers, told him to proceed.

From the (London) Courier, of Feb. 15.

THE YORKSHIRE PHENOMENON.

The following letter relative to this phenomenon has been written by Mr. Topham to a friend.

The very singular phenomenon which took place near my house in Yorkshire, on Sunday the 20th of December, 1795, has excited general curiosity. Being in London at the time it was impossible for me to know more of it, than from some vague accounts in provincial and London papers, and to be certain from private letters, that such an event had occurred. On my return here I found that for a space of nearly three weeks 30 or 40 persons on each day had come to see the stone which had fallen; and I found likewise a number of letters from different parts of the kingdom, requesting me to give them an account of the circumstance.

The following detail, which you are welcome to make public, will be, I hope, satisfactory on the subject:

The exact weight of the stone which fell, and which was weighed immediately on being dug up, was, by Merlin's balance, 3 stone 13 pounds. On being measured, it had buried itself in twelve inches of soil, and after that in six inches of solid chalk rock, from whence it was some little time in being extracted. When taken up it was warm, and smoked.

At the time it fell there was a labourer within nine yards, and a carpenter and groom of mine within seventy yards. The labourer saw it coming down, at the distance of about ten yards from the ground.

As it fell, a number of explosions were heard by the three men, at short intervals, about as loud as the report of a pistol. The stone is strongly impregnated with sulphur, and then smelt very strongly. The general texture of the stone is that of gray granite, of which I know of none that may be called "natives of this country."

What renders this event the more extraordinary is, that the day was a mild, hazy day; a sort of weather very frequent on the Wold hills, when there are no winds or storms; but there was not any thunder or lightning the whole day.

It fell about three o'clock in the afternoon. Its course, as far as I can collect from different accounts, was from south-west.

At Bridlington, and at different villages, sounds were heard in the air, which the inhabitants took to be the noise of guns at sea; but at two adjoining villages, the noise was so distinct of something singular passing through the air, towards my habitation, that five or six

people came up to see if any thing extraordinary had happened to my house or grounds.

In burying itself in the earth, it threw up a greater quantity of soil by far than a shell would have flung up, and to a much greater extent. When the labourer had recovered from the extreme alarm into which the descent of such a stone had thrown him, his first description was, "that the clouds opened as it fell, and he thought heaven and earth were coming together."

From the various persons who have been to inspect this curiosity, and who are still daily coming from different parts, no satisfactory conjecture has yet been hazarded from whence it can have come. We have no such stone in the country. There has not been any where in these parts any eruption from the earth. From its jagged and singular form, it cannot have come from any building; and as the day was not tempestuous, it does not seem probable that it can have been forced from any rocks, the nearest of which are those of Flamborough head; a distance of 12 miles.

The particulars of this event are now before the public. I have taken every due care to examine the accounts given by the different persons, who all agree upon the subject; and from what I have seen, I have no doubts of the veracity of their relation. To account for so extraordinary an appearance, I leave to the researches of the philosopher.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

EDWARD TOPHAM.

Wold cottage, Feb. 8, 1796.

April 4.

At Liverpool, on the night of the 22d January, the pressgang pressed an American sailor (as they had done several times before) and carried him to their house of rendezvous. Those repeated insults so irritated the American sailors, that they assembled in a body of about 250, went to the house and demanded their companion. They were refused admittance, and entered by force, and regained the man; and after placing the recruiting captain and officers in the centre of the room, compelled them to give three cheers to the United States of America—On the 27th, an instance of the same kind occurred.—The sailors again assembled, and took from the pressgang an American whom they had pressed; beat the whole gang severely, threw two of them into the dock, where one was drowned, killed one on the spot, and the remainder fled.—On the 2d February, the American captains in port were summoned to appear before the mayor and magistrates of Liverpool. They accordingly appeared, and were requested by the mayor to keep their sailors under more subjection, and not suffer them to break the peace, as they had done repeatedly, by insulting the pressgang. He added, that as long as they behaved themselves with civility, they should be protected by the laws of the land; but if they renewed the insult, they should be punished with the utmost severity of the law.—The captains in answer replied, that America was at war with no nation, but that their citizens had been repeatedly insulted by the British ships of war. That they were citizens of an independent nation, and would receive no insults with impunity from the subjects of any nation—and that the attempts to impress their men was an outrage and insult that the English government could not justify—and that if they would not trouble the Americans, they would conduct themselves with propriety, and not trouble them.—After this not an American was molested—their conduct was such as justified the conduct of freemen, and they supported the honour of the nation to which they belonged. [Boston paper]

ANNAPOLIS, April 7.

The president of the United States has nominated to the senate the following gentlemen, as commissioners, being those contemplated in the treaty with Great Britain, viz.

Henry Knox, of Massachusetts, to settle the eastern boundaries of the United States.

Thomas Fitzsimons, of Philadelphia, and James Innes, of Virginia, on the subject of British debts.

Christopher Gore, of Massachusetts, and William Pinkney, of Maryland, of British spoliations.

The following is a copy of the message from the president, which was read on Wednesday, March 30, in the house of representatives of the United States.

"Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

"With the utmost attention I have considered your resolution of the 24th instant, requesting me to lay before your house a copy of the instructions to the minister of the United States who negotiated the treaty with the king of Great-Britain, together with the correspondence and other documents relative to that treaty, excepting such of the said papers as any existing negotiation may render improper to be disclosed.

"In deliberating upon this subject, it was impossible for me to lose sight of the principle which some have avowed in its discussion, or to avoid extending my views to the consequences which would flow from the admission of that principle.

"I trust that no part of my conduct has ever indicated a disposition to withhold any information which the constitution has enjoined upon the president as a duty to give, or which could be required of him by either house of congress as a right; and with truth I affirm, that it has been, as it will continue to be while I have the honour to preside in the government, my constant endeavour to harmonize with the other branches thereof, so far as the trust delegated to me by the people of the United States, and my sense of the obligation it imposes, to "preserve, protect, and defend the constitution," will permit.

"The nature of foreign negotiations requires caution; and their success must often depend on secrecy, and even when brought to a conclusion, a full disclosure of all the measures, demands, or eventual concessions, which may have been proposed or contemplated, would be extremely impolitic; for this might have a pernicious influence on future negotiations, or produce immediate inconveniences, perhaps danger and mischief, in relation to other powers. The necessity of such caution and secrecy was one cogent reason for vesting the power of making treaties in the president; with the advice and consent of the senate, the principle on which that body was formed confining it to a small number of members. To admit, then, a right in the house of representatives to demand, and to have as matter of course, all the papers respecting a negotiation with a foreign power, would be to establish a dangerous precedent.

"It does not occur that the inspection of the papers asked for can be relative to any purpose under the cognizance of the house of representatives, except that of an impeachment, which the resolution has not expressed. I repeat, that I have no disposition to withhold any information which the duty of my station will permit, or the public good shall require, to be disclosed; and in fact, all the papers affecting the negotiation with Great-Britain, were laid before the senate when the treaty itself was communicated for their consideration and advice.

"The course which the debate has taken, on the resolution of the house, leads to some observations on the mode of making treaties under the constitution of the United States.

"Having been a member of the general convention, and knowing the principles on which the constitution was formed, I have ever entertained but one opinion on this subject, and from the first establishment of the government to this moment my conduct has exemplified that opinion, that the power of making treaties is exclusively vested in the president; by and with the advice and consent of the senate, provided two thirds of the senators present concur; and that every treaty so made and promulgated, thenceforward became the law of the land. It is thus that the treaty making power has been understood by foreign nations; and in all treaties made with them, we have declared, and they have believed, that when ratified by the president, with the advice and consent of the senate, they become obligatory. In this construction of the constitution, every house of representatives has heretofore acquiesced; and until the present time, not a doubt or suspicion has appeared to my knowledge, that this construction was not the true one. Nay, they have more than acquiesced; for till now, without controverting the obligation of such treaties, they have made all the requisite provisions for carrying them into effect.

"There is also reason to believe that this construction agrees with the opinions entertained by the state conventions, when they were deliberating on the constitution, especially by those who objected to it, because there was not required in commercial treaties the consent of two thirds of the whole number of the senate, instead of two thirds of the senators present; and because in treaties respecting territorial and certain other rights and claims, the concurrence of three fourths of the whole number of the members of both houses respectively was not made necessary.

"It is a fact declared by the general convention, and universally understood, that the constitution of the United States was the result of a spirit of amity and mutual concession. And it is well known, that under this influence the smaller states were admitted to an equal representation in the senate with the larger states, and that this branch of the government was invested with great powers; for on the equal participation of those powers the sovereignty and political safety of the smaller states were deemed essentially to depend.

"If other proofs than these, and the plain letter of the constitution itself, be necessary to ascertain the point under consideration, they may be found in the journals of the general convention, which I have deposited in the office of the department of state. In those journals it will appear, that a proposition was made, 'that no treaty should be binding on the United States which was not ratified by a law' and that the proposition was explicitly rejected.

"As, therefore, it is perfectly clear to my understanding, that the assent of the house of representatives is not necessary to the validity of a treaty; as the treaty with Great-Britain exhibits, in itself, all the objects requiring legislative provision, and on these the papers called for can throw no light; and as it is essential to the due administration of the government, that the boundaries fixed by the constitution between the different departments should be preserved; a just regard to the constitution, and to the duty of my office, under all the circumstances of this case, forbid a compliance with your request.

"GEO. WASHINGTON.
"United States, March 30, 1796."

Fourth Congress of the United States.
At the first session, begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, on Monday the seventh of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five.

AN ACT for the relief of certain officers and soldiers who have been wounded or disabled in the actual service of the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every commissioned, non-commissioned officer, private or musician, who has been wounded or disabled, while in the line of his duty, in actual service, called out by authority of any law of the United States, while he belonged to the militia; or any volunteer not belonging to the militia, who has been wounded or disabled, while in the line of his duty, in actual service, as aforesaid, shall be placed on the list of invalids of the United States, at such rate of pay, and under such regulations, as shall be directed by the president of the United States for the time being: Provided, the rate of compensation for such wounds and disabilities shall never exceed, for the highest disabilities, half the monthly pay received by any commissioned officer, at the time of being so wounded or disabled; and that the rate of compensation to non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians, shall never exceed five dollars per month; and that all inferior disabilities shall entitle the person so disabled, to receive only a sum in proportion to the highest disability: And provided, that these provisions shall not be construed to extend to any person wounded or disabled before the fourth of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, nor to any person wounded or disabled since that time, who has made application for a pension, under any existing law of the United States, and has been denied, or admitted on the pension bill: And provided, that all applications herein shall be made within one year after the end of the present session of congress.

JONATHAN DAYTON, Speaker of the house of representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, Vice-president of the United States, and president of the senate.
Approved, March the twenty-third, 1796.
GEO. WASHINGTON, President of the United States.
Deposited among the rolls, in the office of the department of state.

TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of state.

Wanted to Purchase or Hire,

A NEGRO WOMAN, who is a good cook, washer and ironer. Inquire of the PRINTER. *John Randall*
Annapolis, April 1, 1796.

A N election will be held in the City of Annapolis, on Monday the 18th instant, for one REPRESENTATIVE to represent the second district of this state in the congress of the United States, in the room of GABRIEL DUVAL, Esq; resigned.
RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.
April 4, 1796.

In CHANCERY, April 1, 1796.
Resin Hammond, executor of Philip Hammond, against Edward Dorsey, son and devisee of Edward Dorsey, deceased, and against others.
THE object of the bill is to obtain a decree to charge the defendants, as heirs and devisees of Edward Dorsey, deceased, with the payment of a joint bond, executed on the 15th day of August, 1776, by the said deceased and a certain John Dorsey, unto Philip Hammond, for the sum of £. 85 10 0 sterling, with interest; the bill states, that John Dorsey survived the said Edward, and became insolvent, that no part of the principal or interest hath been paid, and that the defendant, Edward Dorsey, residing out of the state of Maryland, and out of the reach of this courts process; it is thereupon ordered, that the complainant cause a copy of this order to be inserted, at least three weeks successively, in the Maryland Gazette, before the end of the present month, to the intent that the defendant, Edward Dorsey, may have notice of the bill aforesaid, and of its object, and may be warned to appear here, on the first day of September next, to shew cause why a decree should not pass as prayed by the bill.
Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. *Samuel Harvey Howard*

LA FAYETTE,

IS in high order, and will stand this season, at my stable, in Annapolis, and at Mr. Gambrell's tavern, near the head of Severn. The particulars will be inserted in the next week's paper.
JAMES WILLIAMS.

April 6, 1796.

TAKEN up as a stray by THOMAS SOAPER, manager at Mr. NOTLEY YOUNG's forest plantation, in Prince-George's county, on the 11th of March, 1796, a dark bay MARE, about thirteen hands high, seven or eight years old, has a large star and snip in her forehead, her two hind feet white, and branded on the near shoulder with the letter M. The owner may have her again by proving property and paying charges. *1057/6*

To be SOLD, on Monday the 11th day of April next, at the subscriber's,

A GREAT variety of valuable household furniture, consisting of FEATHER-BEDS and FURNITURE, &c. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.
VACHEL STEVENS.
Annapolis March 24, 1796.

A STRAY MARE.

WAS taken up as a stray, on the 10th of March, 1796, a small bay MARE, about four or five years old, without brand or any other perceivable mark, by the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near South-river ferry. The owner may have her again by proving property and paying charges.
L. ROBINSON.

MAP OF MARYLAND:

Griffith's Map of Maryland,
Sold by
John Shaw.
Annapolis, March 30, 1796.

To be Sold,

A HEALTHY NEGRO WOMAN, about nineteen or twenty years of age, with a male child about seven months old; she has been accustomed both to domestic services and to the work of a farm, and will be sold for a term of eight years; the child, for twenty-one years. Apply to the PRINTERS.
March 30, 1796.

I WILL sell that corner LOT, in Upper Marlborough, which I lately occupied; with the improvements thereon, consisting of a dwelling house, containing three spacious rooms and passage on the first floor, two large chambers on the second, a large garden and yard, well paved, &c. Its vicinity to the court-house and public offices, renders it an eligible situation for a merchant or inn-keeper; the purchaser, on giving a bond with approved security, will be indulged with a year's credit. The terms, which will be moderate, may be known by applying to Mr. JOHNSON M. O'REILLY, near Upper Marlborough, or the subscriber, in Annapolis.

HUGH MAGUIRE.
Annapolis, March 29, 1796.

Archibald Golder

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public, that he has opened a DRY and WET GOODS STORE, in the house of his nativity, in West-Street, in the city of Annapolis, where he intends constantly keeping a very extensive assortment of goods, of the first quality, which he is determined to sell at the most reduced prices; being solicitous to please, he will ever exert himself to give satisfaction to those who will obligingly give him their custom.

He likewise intends to transact the conveyancing business, and from his long experience he hopes to have it in his power to give general satisfaction.

He wants to hire two sober, honest, and attentive labourers; and to employ two young men to act in the store.

For SALE,
One two story brick HOUSE, subject to a ground rent of £. 4 5 0 sterling; two second hand single top CARRIAGES, and a negro GIRL, about 15 years of age, she can be recommended; the lowest price is £. 75, to any person in Baltimore, the city of Annapolis, or vicinity.

To RENT,
Three small framed dwelling HOUSES.
March 27, 1796.

CASH given for Clean Linen and Cotton RAGS, At the Printing-Office.

HAVING suffered much loss by trespasses on my plantation near this city, I now give notice, that I will prosecute all those who commit the like in future.
August 22, 1795. BENJAMIN OGLE.

To be SOLD,

A COMMODIOUS DWELLING-HOUSE, in a pleasant part of this city.—Apply to the PRINTERS.
Annapolis.

For SALE,

A N elegant PHAETON, built on the most fashionable construction, with a set of the best London plated HARNESS. The carriage is in no manner injured. Apply to the printers hereof. *10*

ALL persons having claims against HENRY WARFIELD, late of the city of Annapolis, attorney at law, deceased, are requested to exhibit them to the subscriber for settlement, and all those indebted to the deceased will be pleased to call and pay the amount to
THOMAS WARFIELD, Administrator.

N. B. All those persons who employed the said Henry Warfield as an attorney, are hereby informed that all his *law papers* are lodged in the hands of RICHARD RIBBOLD, Esq; of Annapolis, and are subject to the directions of those entitled to receive them.
Head of Severn, March 22, 1796. T. W.

A PERSON well qualified to conduct the business of a COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE, coming with a good recommendation, will meet with encouragement, on application to the subscriber, clerk of Prince-George's.
JOHN READ MAGRUDER, Junr.
Upper Marlborough, February 9, 1796.

HIGH FLYER, RAM

Will stand this season, to cover mares, at South river ferry, four miles from Annapolis, from the 15th of April to the 15th of July, at six guineas and one dollar for each mare, if credit is expected, but three guineas and one dollar will be taken in tent with the mare, or paid at the end of the season.

HIGH FLYER was bred by Richard Tatterfall, got by his High Flyer, which covers now in England at thirty guineas a mare, and never was beat.

THISTLE, the dam of High Flyer, was got by Syphon, she was the dam of Mr. Hutchison's Thistle, which was own brother to High Flyer, who was a good runner, his grand-dam by Cade, she was the dam of Mr. Shafto's hunter Omnium, Herald, Miss Barforth, &c. his great-grand-dam by Parther, she was the dam of Toy, Madam, the dam of Twig, Drowsy, Torismond, Alcides, the dam of Young Cade, the dam of Omnium Filly, by Cade, the dam of Privateer and Villager, all capital runners, his great-grand-dam by Makelefs, Brimmer, Places White Turk, great-grand-dam of Cartouch, Dodsworth, Layton Barb Mare.

JOHN CRAGGS.

A large lot will be enclosed for favourite mares at 3/9 per week, but not accountable for escape or accident.

RAN away, on the evening of the 18th instant, a negro **DANIEL**, thirty-five years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, very black, his legs very small and feet remarkably long for one of his size; he has lost a part of one of his ears, his teeth are very long and remarkably yellow; had on when he made his escape a new cotton jacket and trousers of the same, an under waistcoat of brown cloth, patched with white, a round hat, a pair of negro shoes, cut down a small distance before to prevent them from pressing the upper part of his feet, with nails in the soles and heels, and an old pair of yarn stockings; his wool is short, having been not long since cut off. He has been several times on these trips, and has been in Baltimore, Frederick, Leesburgh and Alexandria gaols, and taken from the latter in July last. It is expected he will change his dress, and that he may have a pass, as he had when last out one, which he says he had from a person in the neighbourhood. A reward of **TWENTY DOLLARS** will be paid for securing him, so that he be had again, if thirty miles from home, or **FIVE POUNDS**, if a less distance.

WILLIAM BROGDEN.

February 26, 1796.

HAWTHORN RIDGE For SALE.

To be SOLD, on the twenty-fifth day of April next, on the premises,

THAT valuable estate, containing a thousand and seventy-five acres of land, in Anne-Arundel county, state of Maryland, distant twelve miles from Annapolis, twenty-four from the capital in the city of Washington, thirty-five from Baltimore-town, one from Patuxent river, and six from the Chesapeake; the improvements are, a new handsome framed two story mansion house, forty-four feet in length and twenty-four in breadth, commanding an extensive and beautifully variegated prospect, cellar, kitchen, pantries, housekeeper's room, stable, overseer's house, tobacco houses, and negro quarters; there are great number of streams of water running through said tract; it abounds with rich low grounds, which may be watered at will, and converted into timothy meadow of the first quality, at least one hundred acres; upwards of four hundred acres of said estate are in rich woods, consisting of oak, hickory, poplar, mulberry, and black walnut, &c. &c. which must render it peculiarly valuable on a consideration of the scarcity of wood and timber in the adjacent country; the soil is rich, and as a part of it is adapted to the produce of small grain and part to tobacco and Indian corn, it presents an object well deserving the attention of the gentleman farmer, or planter. This estate can boast as many advantages as most in the United States; if elegance and locality of situation, salubrity of air, and fertility of soil are sufficient inducements to invite attention, *Hawthorn Ridge* unites them in a desirable degree. Terms of sale will be, a moiety of the purchase money to be paid on delivery of possession of seven hundred acres, including the dwelling house and its appertinances, which will be in ten days after the sale, and the balance in three equal yearly payments, with interest. Three hundred and seventy-five acres of said land are leased for a term of years, to reputable and industrious tenants, rendering a profitable rent. The purchaser must mortgage the premises as a security for the balance of the purchase money.

BENJAMIN GALLOWAY.

Chew's Farm, Washington county, Maryland,

March 7, 1796.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, in the month of May last, a mulatto woman named **MARY**, about twenty-one years of age, she took her only child with her, a handsome mulatto boy, about three years old, it is supposed she is in the city of Annapolis, or the neighbourhood thereof, as she has been seen about three weeks ago in company with a certain **CHARLES** **CLAVIS**, a free black, who it is probable will claim her as his wife and pass her for a free woman. A reward of **THREE POUNDS** will be given for securing the said woman and child, and if brought home reasonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM HARWOOD.

July 6, 1795.

Washington Canal Lottery, No. I.

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authorized us, the undersigned, to raise twenty-six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, for the purpose of cutting a canal through the city of Washington, from the Patowmack to the Eastern Branch harbour. The following is the scheme of No. 1.

Viz—1 Prize of	20,000	dollars	20,000
1 ditto	10,000		10,000
7 last drawn tickets, each	5,000		35,000
5 ditto	1,000		5,000
10 ditto	400		5,000
20 ditto	100		2,000
55 ditto	50		2,750
5750 ditto	12		69,000
To be raised for the canal,			26,250

5847 Prizes, 11653 Blanks, not two to a prize.

17500 Tickets at 10 dollars 175,000

The commissioners have taken the securities required by the aforesaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The drawing of this lottery will commence without delay as soon as the tickets are sold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in six months after the drawing is finished, shall be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the canal, and appropriated accordingly.

(Signed)

NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, of D.
LEWIS DEBLOIS.
GEORGE WALKER,
WM. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
JAMES BARRY.

City of Washington, February 9, 1796.

WENT away, on the twenty-sixth day of December, a negro man who calls himself **NED BROOKES**, has one of his ears cropt, and a mark on his mouth, five feet six inches high, and about forty-five years of age; had on when he went away, a blue round jacket, and brown trousers and jacket; the rest of his cloaths unknown, as it is probable he may change them; he carried off with him a negro woman named **HANNAH**, about eighteen years of age, and five feet high, very black, shows a great deal of white in her eyes, has broad teeth, and a burn on one of her feet; she had on a striped country cloth petticoat, patched with blue cloth, brown cotton jacket, and a pair of coarse shoes and stockings; she also took with her a white jacket and petticoat, a calico one, and a new hat; she is very handy about a house. I will give **TEN DOLLARS** reward if taken up in the county, or if confined in any gaol, and **TWENTY DOLLARS** if brought home; if out of the county **FIFTEEN DOLLARS**, and if brought home **THIRTY**; if out of the state **THIRTY DOLLARS**, and if brought home **SIXTY**.

THOMAS LANE.

N. B. They were seen passing by the Woodyard on their way to St. Mary's county.

February 13, 1796.

NOTICE.

To be SOLD, the following tracts of LAND,

THE tract whereon the late **STEPHEN STEWARD**, sen. lived, containing about 40 acres of land, situated on West river, the improvements consist of a good dwelling house, sufficient for a large family, a good kitchen, and every other necessary out houses; on the said tract is also the ship-yard, where the late Stephen Steward, sen. carried on his ship-building. Several other tracts of land, adjoining each other lying on Deep Creek, in the Swamp, containing upwards of 600 acres, with all necessary improvements thereon; one lot of land containing 49 acres, lying in the Swamp; one tract containing 87 acres; one tract containing 27 acres, the greatest part of it in timothy; two lots, part of Anne-Arundel Manor, one of 83 acres, the other 96 acres, all the above parcels of land lying in the neighbourhood of West river, and are valuable. One tract of land, lying near Herring Bay, containing 100 acres; one lot of ground, lying in Lower Marlborough, on Patuxent river, whereon is a good dwelling house. All the above lands are sold for the benefit of the creditors of the late Stephen Steward, sen. A liberal credit will be given to the purchaser or purchasers, on giving bond with good security, but no conveyance to be executed until the purchase money is paid. The title is unquestionable, the lands being sold under deeds from the heirs at law, and with the consent of the judgment creditors, and the surplus to be applied to the discharge of the late Stephen Steward, sen. debts.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

West river, February 9, 1796.

A HOUSEKEEPER

Wanted on hire in this City.

A HOUSEKEEPER who understands her business, and who can come well recommended for her industry, economy, and integrity, to such an one liberal wages will be given—Inquire of the printers of this paper.

Annapolis, February 22, 1796.

STOP THIEVES.

Six Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, this day, two negro men, each named **WILL**, one about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, 22 years old, a slender, straight made, handsome fellow, light complexion; had on when he went away, a gray fearnought jacket, with blue cuffs, white halfstitch trousers, a felt hat, and gray store stockings; took with him an old blue superfine cloth coat with yellow metal buttons, and old silk waistcoat, &c. The other about 5 feet 3 inches high, 25 years old, a strong well made fellow, has a downy furly look when spoken to, light complexion; had on when he went away, a country cloth jacket, waistcoat and breeches, much worn, white yarn stockings; but as they are artful cunning fellows, it is probable they may change their names and cloths, and pass for free blacks, being well acquainted in Annapolis, but suppose they will make for Calvert county, as the first came from the mouth of Patuxent, St. Mary's, the other from Mr. John Ireland's, Bay side. Whoever takes up said negroes, and secures them, so that I get them again, shall be paid the reward above, or **THREE POUNDS** for either, and, if brought home, all reasonable charges, by

JOSEPH LEONARD.

N. B. These fellows may probably make for Baltimore.

Hill's Delight, February 9, 1796.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber's plantation, at Nanjemoy, in Charles county, on the 20th inst. a dark coloured mulatto lad, about twenty years old, slender made, and very likely, named **BILL**, or **WILL**, and commonly passes amongst those who know him by the nickname of **M'DANIEL**, has a small scar on the upper part of his forehead, which may be discovered on close examination, and has several warts on one or both of his legs about the ankles, dresses himself remarkably neat, has a variety of good cloathing. This lad is well known to gentlemen of the turf, having rode for several purses in Virginia and Maryland. He stole and carried off with him a sorrel horse, about fourteen hands high, six years old last spring, with a narrow blaze down his face, both hind feet white, and branded with the letter B. There is some reason to believe he will attempt to get into Kent county, in the Delaware state, and pass himself as a free man; **FORTY DOLLARS** shall be paid for the boy, and **TEN** for the horse, if secured so that I get them again.

JOHN THOMAS.

Maryland Dec. 24, 1795.

The subscribers, appointed by the decree of the honourable the chancery court for the state of Maryland trustees for the disposal of the real estate of **ALEXANDER FRAIZER**, late of Calvert county, deceased, and of **JOHN ALEXANDER FRAIZER**, his brother, and heir at law, will, on the twelfth day of April next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, offer at **PUBLIC SALE**, on the premises, all the **LAND** devised to the said Alexander Fraizer and John Alexander-Fraizer by their father, viz.

A VALUABLE tract of **LAND**, lying in the county aforesaid, containing about nine hundred acres, the greater part of which abounds with heavy timber of every kind, about three hundred acres thereof is valuable meadow land; the improvements are, a neat and convenient dwelling house and kitchen, a milk, corn, and still house, several negro quarters, necessary out houses, and three tobacco houses, the most of the above improvements in good repair. There are also on the premises three apple orchards of good fruit. This valuable property lies within three miles of Chesapeake Bay, twenty-five from Annapolis, sixty from Baltimore-town, forty from the Federal city, and four from Lower Marlborough, on Patuxent river, where fish, oysters and wild fowl, may be easily had in their seasons, is situated in an agreeable neighbourhood, near to houses of worship, and convenient to mills. The above tract of land will be sold in one or more lots, as may appear to be most advisable at the time of sale. The purchaser or purchasers must give bond, with security, conditioned for the payment of the purchase money within three years from the day of sale, and for the payment of the interest thereof annually. Should the day appointed prove rainy, the sale will commence on the first fair day thereafter. Any person desirous of viewing the premises may apply to **JOSEPH SPRIGG**, who will give every information.

The creditors of the said Alexander Fraizer are, in pursuance of the said decree, hereby required to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the honourable the Chancellor within six months after the day of sale.

HENRY RIDGELY,

and

JOSEPH SPRIGG,

Trustees.

WANTED to HIRE,

A NEGRO BOY, as a waiter, in a small family, on a plantation in the neighbourhood of Annapolis, the highest wages will be given to any who can be well recommended. Also one for garden and plantation work. Enquire at the printing-office.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by **FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.**